



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

slope in four months, another 400,000 in six months more, and a million men in a year; they could put ten soldiers to our one on the Pacific coast. They will soon have ready for service eight new battleships, any one of them equal in effectiveness to three of ours."

On the basis of Mr. Hobson's "startling facts" about Japan, this journal of Los Angeles professes solemnly to believe that "the only way to prevent this war (with Japan), and to preserve the peace of the world, is to build a navy big enough to make plain to Japan or any other nation the futility of fighting the United States." And it closes its trembling, fearsome plea with the declaration, printed in capitals, that "the immediate provision for a greater navy is the highest and most imminent duty which our Representatives in Congress owe to the people of America."

Not the least of the mischiefs wrought by the cruise of the great fleet has been the deepening and strengthening of this senseless Pacific coast delusion as to the impending peril of a frightful war with Japan. And for this most unfortunate result, which it will take a long time to undo, the Administration and the Navy Department, who organized the cruise, are directly responsible, though sharing in the guilt are also all the men and the papers who have lauded the undertaking as wise, and its carrying out as "one of the most useful achievements of the present Administration."

And now the fleet is to be sent to carry its mischief on round the world—to Hawaii, the Philippine Islands, Australia, possibly to Japan, through the Suez Canal, perhaps to England and Germany and France. It will have been a great display of the possibilities of sea power, and will have mightily stirred the imaginations of the peoples and nations on its way. But in spite of magnificent receptions and friendly calls and all the kindnesses and civilities which will have marked its course,—things admirable in themselves,—the essential and ultimate effects of the great cruise will not be the strengthening and forwarding of justice among the nations and of the peace of the world. In this direction its effects will be nothing, and worse than nothing. On the contrary, it will have left the world's imagination inflamed and restless with the fever of naval desire. It will have strengthened and more deeply rooted, if possible, the militarism which is weighing so heavily upon the lives and material interests of men. It will have rendered the problem of limitation of armaments and all the problems connected therewith more difficult of early solution. It will not cause actual war anywhere,—the world is too far advanced in sense of justice, fellowship and peace for that,—but it will do much to prolong the life and ruinous effects of the system of militarism, whose abolition is now imperatively demanded in the name of all that is good and noble and truly human in our civilization. And this is its condemnation.

Plan to Promote Mutual International Acquaintance.

A number of the leading newspapers of Berlin and other German cities are promoting a scheme to bring about better international acquaintance and friendship, particularly between Germany and Great Britain and the United States. Among the prominent newspapers represented in the plan are the *Berliner Tageblatt*, the *Berlin Lokalanzeiger*, the *Berliner Neueste Nachrichten*, the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, the *Berliner Morgen Post* and eight other journals. The Berlin papers have published the following statement, signed by the representatives of the thirteen journals, which is admirable both in its spirit and in the plan proposed for "forwarding the mutual knowledge of the nations and of their special characteristics":

"The undersigned representatives of the German press are convinced that the suspicions of bad feeling which so often exercise a disquieting and perturbing influence on political and economic intercourse between nations have their origin, in an overwhelming majority of cases, in misunderstandings and interested agitations, which chiefly find their nurture in the often absolute ignorance on both sides of existing conditions. The conscientious and respectable press of all countries have been carrying on for generations a civilizing mission, in striving to enlighten the masses upon educational, political and economic affairs. But the periodical press, especially the daily press, is subject to purely external and technical limitations, among others the restricted space at its disposal and the necessity of reviewing every sphere of public life in equal measure. The undersigned therefore gladly welcome the plan of forwarding the mutual knowledge of the nations and of their especial characteristics by means of articles descriptive of the different civilized countries of the world, and issued in cheap and well-illustrated editions. Our immediate purpose is the publication in English of a description of Germany by the best writers, which shall be given as much publicity as possible in Great Britain and the United States, while at the same time Great Britain and the United States are to prepare treatises in German on their respective countries.

"We have heard with real pleasure that for the carrying out of this plan a working committee has already been formed in Great Britain, having at its head last year's Lord Mayor of London, and that the best-known men of science and art, politics, and high finance in England have promised to give their support, and we declare ourselves herewith prepared to do everything that lies in our power to disseminate as widely as possible among all classes of Germany a description in the German language of Great Britain and the United States.

"In particular, we cordially approve the proposal to arrange for the gratuitous supply of these descriptive works on foreign countries to all teachers, male and female, in the elementary schools of Germany, England and the United States by the appointing of local committees to enjoy the assistance of the local authorities. We trust that, in the carrying out of this plan, which we

are desirous of supporting in every way, some small thing may be done to prepare the rising generation in a most effective fashion for the great educational and economic problems of the future."

If the purpose of these German papers and of their coadjutors in Great Britain is faithfully carried out for a few years, the bad feeling which has recently existed to a shameful degree between the two countries, and for which there has been no real ground, will be quickly eliminated. Though there has been no such attitude of the peoples of the United States and of Germany towards each other, save possibly for brief periods, yet our great American dailies, if they will heartily join this movement among German papers, can perform a service to civilization such as the press has rarely ever undertaken. Indeed, it is in the main the press—a section of it of course excepted—that has caused practically all the mischief. Here is a chance for them to do "works meet for repentance." The only way that the "yellow" and "gutter" press can ever be got rid of, is for the decent and respectable journals to cut away the ground from beneath it and force it to do better or quit the field.

Irish Opposition to the Arbitration Treaty with Great Britain.

The same thing is happening now, we much regret to see, that took place at the time of the submission to the Senate of the Olney-Pauncefote arbitration treaty in 1897. Certain Irish Societies are opposing the ratification of the new arbitration treaty with Great Britain submitted to the Senate by Secretary Root. At a meeting of one of them the other day, after an animated discussion, resolutions were adopted urging the rejection of the proposed treaty, and recommending to the American people to adopt a continental policy based on a good understanding with all American republics and free from all entangling alliances with European powers. Many others are taking similar action.

We regret that our Irish friends, some of them, cannot see their way to support these arbitration treaties with Great Britain and other European powers. We sympathize, of course, with their feelings as they remember the four hundred years of greater or less British political injustice towards Ireland. But we deeply regret that they allow themselves to be blinded by these painful remembrances into a perversion of the meaning of obligatory arbitration treaties. Nothing could be farther from an "entangling alliance" than such a treaty, the purpose of which is to secure justice between the two nations by pacific methods and to prevent resort to violence on the part of either.

Our Irish friends seem to believe that an arbitration treaty with Great Britain would put us at her mercy, and

enable her to wind us around her finger at her pleasure. They forget that she would be bound by such a treaty as well as we, and that in times of emergency she would be prevented by its existence and moral force from proceeding according to what otherwise might be her selfish pleasure.

We commend to them the careful study of the Rush-Bagot treaty of 1817, between this country and Great Britain, the result of which has been for nearly a century an unarmed, unfortified and peaceful boundary of nearly four thousand miles between this country and Canada. If this historic agreement was an "entangling alliance," Great Britain got herself "entangled" in it as well as we, and while she has spread her great fleet of warships nearly everywhere else, she has been unable to put a single battleship or cruiser on the waters of the Great Lakes. We should naturally expect Irish-Americans to be foremost in promoting the conclusion of other treaties which would fetter her feet in similar ways. That is the true policy for them to pursue, both from the sentimental and the practical point of view.

Of the treaties negotiated by Secretary Root, those with France and Switzerland have been ratified by the Senate, and those with Italy and Mexico are now under consideration.

Peace Day in the Schools.

The following letter has been sent by the Secretary of the American Peace Society, under instructions from the Board of Directors, to all the State Superintendents of Public Instruction in the United States, and to the Superintendents of Schools in all cities of twenty-five thousand population and over:

Dear Sir: Permit me to call your attention again this year to the observance of the 18th of May, the anniversary of the opening of the first Hague Conference, as general Peace Day in the public schools.

The importance of this observance can hardly fail to impress itself upon educational leaders who give the subject careful attention. The international peace movement, which is expressing itself through the Hague conferences and the great national and international peace congresses, is now confessedly the most important philanthropic movement before the world.

Such a Peace Day affords opportunity in the schools to bring before the minds of the children and young people in a simple way the newer ideals of the relation of races and nations which are rapidly coming to the front. It is self-evident that the boys and girls who are going to be the workers and leaders in the world's progress the coming generation should early have instilled into them right notions of the relations of nations and peoples to each other, and some elementary knowledge of the movements which are rapidly bringing about the unity and ultimate peace of the world.

Where exercises of this kind have taken place in the schools the past two or three years, the boys and girls